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GLOSSARY.

Abdomen. Applied in insects and crustacea to the third or last region (hind-body) of the body.

Acalephe (Greek *acalephe*, stinging). A class of Radiated Animals, so called from their power of stinging and benumbing their prey.

Acanthometra. A genus of Rhizopods.

Acarus. The Mite (Cheese-mite, Itch-mite, etc.), a low degraded form of spider.

Acer. The Maple.

Acetification. The act of acetifying; the operation of making vinegar.

Acanthus. A genus of Diatoms.

Actinocrinus (Gr. *actin*, a ray, and *crinos*, a lily). A genus of Crinoids.

Æschna. A genus of Dragon-flies.

Agaricocrinus. (From *Agaricus*, a mushroom, and *crinos*). The Mushroom-like Crinoid.

Agnostus. A genus of Trilobites.

Agriion (Gr. *agrius*, rural). A genus of small slender Dragon-flies.

Alga (pl. Algae). The Sea-weeds; an order of cryptogamous plants, mostly inhabiting the ocean.

Allosorus.* The Rock-brake; a species of fern.

Alsine. The Grove Sandworts; a genus of the Pink family.

Amarantus. The Amaranth.

Amorphous. Shapeless; without any definite form.

Amphiprora. A genus of Diatoms.

Amphitetras. A genus of Diatoms.

Ampulex. A genus of Sphegidae or Sand Wasps.

Ampullaria (L. *ampulla*, bottle, jug). A genus of land shells.

Andromeda. Mythological name. A genus of the Heath family.

Androspores. The term applied to the zoospore of algae, which is developed into the dwarf male plant.

Antenna (L. a sail-yard). The first pair of feelers; the *pulpi* being the second.

Anthomyia (Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *mu-zo*, to suck). A genus of flies (Diptera) frequenting flowers in the perfect state.

Anthophorabia (*Anthophora*, a wild bee, and *bio*, to live). A parasite of *Anthophora*, etc.

Anthrax (Gr. *anthrax*, coal). A genus of Diptera.

Anthropoid. Man-like; applied to the higher apes.

Aphis (Gr. *aphuo*, to drink in, to exhaust). A genus of Plant Lice.

Arachnida (Gr. *arachne*, a spider). The order of Spiders, Scorpions, Mites, etc.

Arachnodiscus (Gr. *arachne*, spider, *discos*, disk). A genus of Diatoms.

Archæology. The science of primitive or prehistoric man, describing the remains of the early races of men.

Arctia (Gr. *arctos*, a bear). A genus of moths, with very hairy larvæ, called "yellow bears."

Arenaria. The Sandwort; one of the Pink family.

Argynnis. A mythological name. A genus of butterflies.

Ascalaphus. A genus of Dragon-fly-like Hemerobiidæ, a neuropterous family.

Asclepias. The Silk-weed, Milk-weed, a genus of the Silk-weed family.

Aspidium. The Shield-fern, Wood-fern.

Asterionella (Diminutive of *Aster*, a little star). A genus of Diatoms.

Asteromphalus (Gr. *aster*, star, and *omphalos*, navel). A genus of Diatoms.

Astrophytidæ. A family of Ophiurans, containing the genus *Astrophyton*, the Medusa's head sand-star.

Aurelia. A genus of Jelly-fish.

Aurochs. The *Bison priscus*, the Lithuanian bull.

Azil. The angle formed by the stalk of a leaf with a stem, or by a branch with the stem.

Bacillaria. A genus of Diatoms.

Bacillariæ (L. *bacillum*, a rod or wand). A name originally applied to the Desmids and Diatoms collectively.

Balsaminaceæ. The botanical family of balsams.

Benzoïn. A resinous substance exuding from the *Styrax benzoe*, or benzoin, a tree of Sumatra.

Betulaceæ. The botanical family of Birches.

Biotora. A genus of Lichens.

Biddulphia. A genus of Diatoms.

Biology. The Science of Life, embracing the habits and instincts, and development of organized beings.

Blastoderm. The primitive skin of the embryo.

*The derivations of botanical names are fully given in Gray's Manual of Botany.

- Blastodermic cells.** The cells forming the blastoderm.
- Botina.** From the Latin, meaning a little ball. A genus of *Acaecius*.
- Bombycia acidi.** An acid secreted by the Silk-worm, *Bombyx*, and allied genera.
- Bombycidae.** From *Bombyx*; a family of moths.
- Botaurus** (Gr. *bos*, bull, *taurus*, bull). A genus of Herons.
- Botrychium.** A genus of Ferns.
- Botriosaurus.** A genus of fossil Crocodiles from the Cretaceous formation.
- Bouquetin.** The Wild Goat.
- Brachiopoda** (Gr. *brachion*, arm, and *pous*, foot). An order of Mollusca, so called from the arm-like fringe surrounding the mouth.
- Brachiospongia** (Gr. *brachion*, arm, *spongia*). A genus of fossil sponges.
- Bulbocheta** (L. *bulbus*, bulb, and *chete*, a bristle). A genus of fresh-water algæ.
- Cabombaceæ.** The Water-shell family of plants.
- Cacalia.** The Indian Plantain.
- Caffeine.** A bitter substance in coffee.
- Calcareous.** Consisting of chalk or lime.
- Callitriche.** The Water-star wort, a genus of the river-weed family.
- Calluna.** A genus of the Heath family.
- Calopteryx** (Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *pteron*, wing). A genus of Dragon-flies.
- Calypso.** Mythological name (botany).
- Cambrian.** A term applied in Great Britain to the lowermost strata of Silurian rocks.
- Campanula** (Italian *Campana*, a bell). The Bell-flower.
- Campylodiscus** (Gr. *campulos*, flexible, *diskos*, disk). A genus of Diatoms.
- Capsule.** A pod; any seed-vessel which splits open when dry.
- Carboniferous.** Belonging to the coal formation.
- Carcharodon** (Gr. *karcharos*, rough, *odon*, tooth). A genus of sharks.
- Carex**, pl. *carices*. A sedge. A genus of the Sedge family.
- Centaurea.** The Star-thistle; one of the composite family.
- Centurus.** A genus of Woodpeckers.
- Cephalopoda** (Gr. *kephale*, head, *pous*, foot). The Cuttle-fishes, Squids, etc. A class of Mollusca.
- Cephalothorax.** The head-thorax or anterior region of the body of the Crabs; also usually applied to the similar part in spiders.
- Ceratites** (Gr. *ceras*, a horn). A fossil cephalopod.
- Cerebral.** Relating to the brain.
- Cerebellum.** One of the divisions of the brain, situated at the base of the skull.
- Ceresa.** A genus of hemipterous insects.
- Cermatia** (Gr. *kerma*, composed of segments). A genus of Myriapods.
- Cestoids** (Cestodea, Gr. *kestos*, a band, *idos*, form). A group of parasitic worms.
- Chalcid.** Relating to the hymenopterous family Chalcididae.
- Chelonian.** Relating to the Chelonians, or turtles.
- Chenopodium.** Goose-foot, Pig-weed; a genus of the Goose-foot family.
- Chionobas** (Gr. *chion*, snow, *bas*, to live). A genus of arctic butterflies.
- Chloëon.** A genus of the neuropterous family, Ephemeridæ.
- Chrysalis.** The pupa, or second stage in the transformation of insects.
- Chrysopa** (Gr. *chrysopes*, golden). The Golden-eyed, lace-winged fly. A genus of the Neuropterous family Hemerobiidæ.
- Chrysophanus** (Gr. *chrusos*, golden, and *phaneo*, to appear). A genus of butterflies.
- Cicindela.** The Tiger-beetle. A genus of the Coleopterous family Cicindelidæ.
- Cimex.** The Bed-bug. A genus of the Hemipterous family, Cimicidæ.
- Circes**, pl. of *Cercis*. The Judas-tree; Red-bud. A genus of the Pulse family.
- Cladonia**, pl. of *Cladonia*. The Reindeer moss.
- Closterium.** A genus of Desmids.
- Clypeus.** The piece lying in front of the eyes, and next the labrum.
- Coagulum.** A clot.
- Cocconeina.** A genus of Diatoms.
- Ceanothus.** The New Jersey tea; Red-wood. A genus of the Buckthorn family.
- Celabogyne.** A genus of the Spurge family.
- Coleoptera** (Gr. *koleos*, sheath, *pteron*, wing). The Beetles. So called from the upper wings being thickened, and covering or ensheathing the under membranous pair.
- Colymbita.** The family of Divers and Loons.
- Comandra.** The bastard Toad-flax. A genus of the Sandal-wood family.
- Comatula** (L. *comatus*). A genus of living Crinoids.
- Condyle.** The knuckle; a protuberance in a bone at its extremity.
- Conferal, confervoid.** Relating to Conifers; a group of algæ, or sea-weeds.
- Conifers.** The Pines, or cone-bearing plants.
- Conocephalites** (Gr. *conos*, cone, *cephale*, head). A genus of Trilobites.
- Conularia** (L. *conulus*, a little cone). A genus of Pteropod shells.
- Conulus** (L. diminutive of *conus*, a cone). A genus of Land-snails.
- Coracoid.** A process of the blade-bone, shaped like a crow's beak.
- Corolla.** The leaves of the flower within the calyx.
- Corrugated.** Wrinkled.
- Coryne.** A genus of Acalephs.
- Coscinodiscus** (Gr. *koskinon*, a sieve, *diskos*, disk). A genus of Diatoms.
- Corydalus.** (Gr. *korydalos*, *Alauda cristata*).

- tata). A genus of the Hemerobius family of Neuroptera.
- Cotyledon*. Seed-leaf. The seminal leaf of a plant.
- Crabronidae*. The Hymenopterous family of Sand and Wood-wasps.
- Craspedodiscus* (Gr. *kraspedon*, edge, limb, *discos*, disk). A genus of Diatoms.
- Cretaceous*. The name of the chalk formation or geological period.
- Crinoidal*. Relating to Crinoidea (Gr. *krinos*).
- Crustacea*. The class of articulata comprising the crab, lobster, beach-flea, etc.
- Cryptogamia* (from the Greek, meaning "hidden fructification"). Flowerless plants, not bearing real blossoms or true seeds (*i.e.*, with an embryo ready-formed within).
- Cryptogamous*. Relating to the *Cryptogamia*.
- Cutn*. A straw. The stem of grasses and sedges.
- Cupulifera*. The Oak-family.
- Cuscuta*. The Dodder. A genus of the Convolvulus family.
- Cyathocrinus* (Gr. *cuathos*, cup, *krinos*, lily). A genus of Crinoidea.
- Cyathophylloid*, like *Cyathophyllus*. A genus of fossil corals, shaped like a *cyathus*, or cup.
- Cycads* (*cycas*). A genus of trees intermediate between the palm and the ferns.
- Cyclosis*. The circulation in closed cells of plants.
- Cyclotella* (Gr. diminutive of *kuklos*). A genus of Diatoms.
- Cynocephalus*. The dog-faced Baboon; one of the anthropoid apes.
- Cynomys* (Gr. *kunon*, dog, *mus*, mouse). A genus of squirrels.
- Cynthia*. Mythological name. A genus of butterflies.
- Cyperaceae*. The Sedge family.
- Cypridina*. A genus of Entomostraca; a group of small Crustacea, called water-fleas, etc.
- Cystidians* (Gr. *kustis*, sac, bladder, *idios*, like). A group of fossil Echinoderms.
- Deciduous*. Falling off; said of leaves which fall in autumn.
- Delphax*. A genus of the Hemipterous family Cercopidae.
- Dendritic*. Tree-like in form.
- Devonian*. One of the older geological formations; the Old-Red Sandstone.
- Dextrine*. The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is converted by certain acids, etc.
- Diatomaceae* (Gr. *dia-temno*, to cut in two). The group of silicious-shelled algæ.
- Dichogamy*. See p. 404.
- Dichotomous*. Two-forked.
- Didelphys* (Gr. *dis*, double, *delphus*, uterus). The Opossum. A genus of marsupials.
- Dimorphism*. When a part, or an animal itself takes on two forms; or a mineral crystallizes in two forms. [fish.]
- Dinichthys*. A genus of gigantic extinct *Diacious* or *Diacous*. When the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, on different plants.
- Diplax* (Gr. *dis*, two, *plax*, surface). A genus of Dragon-flies.
- Diplolepis* (Gr. *diptoos*, double, *lepis*, scale). A genus of Hymenopterous Gall-flies.
- Diptera* (Gr. *dis*, two, *pteron*, wing). The two-winged insects, like the Musquito and House-fly.
- Discoid*. Like a disc.
- Dycotyledonous*. Having a pair of cotyledons.
- Echinoderms* (Gr. *Echinus*, sea-hedgehog, *derma*, skin). A class of Radiata.
- Elephas*. The genus of Elephants.
- Embryology*. The science relating to the development of animals.
- Empetrum*. The Black Crowberry.
- Empidonax*. The Fly-catcher; a genus of birds.
- Encrinites*. The stalks of Crinoidea.
- Encyonema* (Gr. *egkuos*, gravid, swelling, *nema*, thread). A genus of Diatoms.
- Entomostraca* (Gr. *Entomon*, insect, *ostrakon*, shell). An order of Crustacea, containing the Water-fleas, etc.
- Entozoön, Entozoa* (Gr. *entos*, within, *zoön*, animal). A group of internal parasitic worms.
- Eocene* (Gr. *eos*, morning, *kainos*, recent). The first of the three subdivisions of the tertiary epoch.
- Eozoön* (*Eos*, early, *zoön*, animal). The first created animal yet known. A genus of Foraminifera.
- Ephyra*. The young of Jelly-fishes, such as *Aurelia*.
- Epidermis*. The skin.
- Ephemera*. The May-fly; a neuropterous genus.
- Ephemeride*. The neuropterous family, represented by the genus *Ephemera*.
- Epimerum*. The side-piece of a thoracic ring, and situated behind the episternum of insects.
- Episternum* (*Epi*, upon, *sternum*, breast-piece). A piece in a thoracic ring lying next to the sternum, and usually in front of the epimerum.
- Epiphysis*. Any portion of a bone separated from the body of a bone by a cartilage, which becomes converted into bone by age.
- Erigeron*. The Flea-bane; a composite flower.
- Euastrum* (Gr. *Eu*, beautiful, *aster*, star). A genus of Desmids.
- Eucope*. A small Jelly-fish.
- Eumenes* (Gr. *Eumenes*, benevolent). A genus of Wasps.

- Eunotia* (*Eu*, beautiful, *notos*, back). A genus of Diatoms.
- Eupodiscus*. A genus of Diatoms.
- Euphorbia*. The Spurge Plant.
- Eurylepis* (Gr. *euros*, broad, *lepis*, scale). A genus of Fishes.
- Euryterida* (Gr. *euros*, broad, *pteron*, wing). The family of which Euryteris is the type.
- Euscelosaurus*. A genus of fossil reptiles.
- Fascicle*. A close cluster.
- Fauna*. An assemblage of animals peopling a certain country. We also speak of the Bird-fauna, or Insect-fauna of a country.
- Favositidae*. The family of corals represented by the genus Favosites.
- Femur*. The thigh bone.
- Ferrous*. Relating to iron.
- Fibrine*. Belonging to the fibres of plants.
- Fibula*. The long bone by the side of the tibia.
- Filamentous*. Like a hair or filament.
- Flabellaria*. From *flabellum*, a little fan.
- Flora*. An assemblage of plants belonging to a certain country. We also speak of a Phanerogamous or Cryptogamous flora.
- Fœtus*. The young of any animal in the womb.
- Foraminifera*. The shell-making Rhizopods.
- Forbesiocrinus* (Forbes, *krinos*, lily). A genus of Crinoids, named in honor of Edward Forbes.
- Fumaroles*. A hole in a volcano from which smoke issues.
- Fusiform*. Spindle-shaped.
- Ganoid*. Relating to the ganoid fishes, distinguished by angular scales.
- Gavials*. A genus of Crocodiles.
- Gemmiparous*. Growing by buds, as in polyps.
- Gentianaceæ*. The Gentian family.
- Geraniaceæ*. The Geranium family.
- Gerris*. The Water-skater; a homopterous genus.
- Gibbous*. Swollen.
- Globigerina*. A genus of Foraminifera; the shells consisting of numerous globular chambers.
- Gomphonema* (Gr. *gomphas*, wedge, *nema*, a thread). A genus of Diatoms.
- Grammatophora* (Gr. *gramma*, writing, *phoreo*, to bear). A genus of Diatoms.
- Grapta* (Gr. *grapho*, to write). A genus of Butterflies.
- Grallatorial*. Relating to the Grallatores, or Wading-birds.
- Graphitic*. Relating to Graphite, plumbago.
- Gregarina*. A microscopic genus of Entozoa.
- Grossulariaceæ*. The Currant family.
- Gymnadenia*. The Naked-gland Orchis.
- Gynandrosporous*. See p. 523.
- Gypona*. A genus of the Hemipterous family Cercopidae.
- Habenaria*. A genus of Orchids.
- Halesidota*, Halysidota (Gr. *halusidotos*, chain). A genus of the Lepidopterous family Bombycidae.
- Haliotida* (Gr. *halios*, marine, *ous*, ear, sea-ear). The Molluscan family, so named from the genus Haliotis.
- Helenium*. The false Sunflower. A genus of composite flowers.
- Heliolites* (Gr. *helios*, sun). A genus of fossil corals.
- Helminthosporium* (Gr. *helmins*, worm, *spora*, seed). A genus of Fungi.
- Hematite*. A variety of native oxide of iron.
- Hemeristia* (Gr. *hemera*, day). A genus of fossil neuroptera, allied to Corydalus.
- Hemerobina* (Hemerobiidæ). A neuropterous family named from the typical genus Hemerobius.
- Hemiptera* (Gr. *hemi*, half, *pteron*, wing). The sub-order of bugs, including the Cicada, etc.
- Hippurites* (Gr. *hippos*, horse, *oura*, tail). A genus of fossil shells.
- Hirundo*. The Swallow.
- Holothurians* (Gr. *holothouria*). An order of Echinoderms.
- Homoptera* (*homos*, similar, *pteron*, wing). A subdivision of the Hemiptera.
- Honkenya*. The Sea-sandwort. A genus of the Pink family.
- Humerus*. The thigh-bone.
- Hyaline*. Transparent.
- Hyalodiscus* (Gr. *hualos*, hyaline, *discos*, disk). A genus of Diatoms.
- Hydroids* (Hydra-like). An order of Acalephs.
- Hymenoptera* (Gr. *humen*, membrane, *pteron*, wing). The membranous-winged insects; bees, wasps, ants, etc.
- Hyphantria* (Gr. *huphantria*, a weaver). A genus of the Moth family Bombycidae.
- Ianthina* (Gr. *Ianthinos*, violet-colored). A genus of pelagic mollusca.
- Ibez*. A genus of Goats.
- Icteridæ*. The Blackbird family.
- Idyia*. A genus of Acalephs.
- Iguanodon* (Spanish *Iguana*, Gr. *odon*, tooth). A genus of reptiles.
- Ilex*. The Holly.
- Ilium*. One of the bones of the pelvis.
- Imago*. The perfect state of insects, in distinction from the larva or pupa state.
- Impatiens*. The Balsam, Jewell-weed.
- Incrassated*. Thickened.
- Infusoria*. Protozoa and other microscopic animals and plants generated in infusions of plants; commonly called animalcules.
- Isœtes*. Quillwort; an aquatic cryptogam.

Issus. A genus of the hemipterous family Cercopidae.

Jatropha. The Spurge-nettle.

Juncus, pl. *Junci*. The Rush.

Jurassic. A geological formation.

Kjækkenmøddings, pronounced Kirkken-merdings. From the Danish; meaning kitchen-refuse.

Labium. The second pair of maxillæ of insects, consolidated into the piece forming the under lip of insects, and opposed to the labrum, or upper lip.

Lacustrine. Relating to a lake.

Lamna. A genus of Sharks.

Larva. The first stage of the young insect after hatching.

Lasiurus (Gr. *lasios*, hairy, *oura*, tail). A genus of Bats.

Lawrentian. A geological formation, the oldest known, so-called from the St. Lawrence river.

Lenina. The Duck-weed.

Lepidoptera (Gr. *lepis*, scale, *pteron*, wing, scaly-winged). A suborder of insects; the butterflies and moths.

Leporides. The Hares.

Leptorine. Relating to the hares.

Lesleyite. A mineral named after Lesley.

Lepedeza. The Bush-clover.

Lestes. A genus of small Dragon-flies.

Libellula (L. *libella*, a little book). The Dragon-fly.

Licmophora. A genus of Diatoms.

Liliaceæ. The Lily family.

Limacodes (Gr. *limacodes*, herb-feeding). A genus of Bombyciidæ, whose larva is slug-like.

Limnæa. A genus of fresh-water snails.

Limnathaceæ. The Limnanthus family.

Linaria. The Wood-flax; a genus of the Fig-wort family.

Lindera. The Benzoin bush.

Lingual. Relating to the tongue.

Lingula (L. diminutive of *Lingua*, tongue). A genus of brachiopod shells. Also the name of a sub-formation of the Lower Silurian formation.

Linum. The Flax.

Liriodendron. The Tulip-tree.

Littorina (L. *Littus*, relating to the shore). A genus of Shells.

Litzia. A genus of Acalephs.

Lobiform. Pad-like.

Loganiaceæ. Logania family of plants.

Lophobranchs. A group of fishes, embracing the Sea-horse, Pipe-fish, etc.

Lumule. A crescent-shaped area.

Lupus. The Wolf.

Lycæna (Gr. *lukaina*, she-wolf). A genus of butterflies.

Lycopods. The Club-mosses.

Lysianassa. A genus of "Beach-flea," Amphipod Crustacea.

Macropus (Gr. *macro*, large, *pous*, foot).

Macrosaurus (Gr. *macro*, large, *saurus*, reptile). A gigantic fossil Crocodile.

Mandible. The biting, chewing "jaws," or first pair of jaws of insects, corresponding to the jaw and teeth of vertebrate animals.

Mantispadæ. The Orthopterous family, so named from the typical genus *Mantis*, the Sooth-sayer insect.

Marsupials. The Pouched Mammals.

Marula. The May-weed; a genus of the Composite family.

Matrix. A mould; the rock in which minerals are imbedded.

Maxilla. The lower jaw, applied also to the second pair of jaws of insects.

Medicago. The Medick. A genus of the Pulse family.

Medullary. Relating to the spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

Medusæ. The Jelly-fishes.

Megalichthys (Gr. *megas*, large, *ichthus*, fish). A reptile-like fish.

Megalosaurus (Gr. *megas*, large, *saurus*, reptile). A gigantic fossil reptile.

Megatherium (Gr. *megas*, large, *therion*, animal). A gigantic Sloth-like animal.

Melanerpes (Gr. *melas*, black, *herpes*, creeping). A genus of Woodpeckers.

Melanthaceæ. The Colchicum family.

Melecta (Gr. *meli*, honey, *lego*, to choose). A genus of Bees.

Melitæa. A genus of Butterflies.

Melosira. A genus of Diatoms.

Menobrachius (Gr. *menos*, strength, *brachios*, gill). A genus of gilled salamanders.

Menopoma (Gr. *menos*, *poma*, operculum, door). A genus of Salamanders.

Mesozoic (Gr. *mesos*, middle, *zoön*, animal). The middle division of geological formations, the *Paleozoic* being the oldest, and the *Cainozoic* the most recent group of geological periods.

Metamorphic. Relating to crystalline rocks altered from Sandstone, etc.

Metatarsal. Relating to the metatarsus, or bone of the instep, lying between the toes and tarsus, or heel.

Micrasterias (Gr. *micros*, small, *aster*, star). A genus of Desmids.

Millepora (L. *mille*, thousand, *porus*, pore, hole). A genus of Corals.

Miocene (Gr. *meion*, less, *kainos*, recent). The second division of the Tertiary epoch.

Modiola. The Horse-mussel.

Mollusca. From *mollis*, soft. The branch or sub-kingdom of Shell-fish, etc.

Monochromatic. Having but one color.

Monœcious. Having stamens or pistils only.

Monopetalous. When the corolla is composed of but one piece.

Morphology. The study of typical forms.

Mucedinæ. A group of minute fungi, moulds.

Mucor. A genus of minute fungi, or mould.

Multipartite. With many partitions.

Muscidæ. A family of Diptera, so called from the typical genus *Musca*.

- Mycelial*. Relating to the filaments from which mushrooms, etc., grow.
- Mycetophilide*. A family of Diptera, so called from the genus *Mycetophila*.
- Myriapoda* (Gr. *myrios*, thousand, *pous*, foot). An order of Insects; the Centipedes, Galley-worms, Thousand-legs, etc.
- Myrmica* (Gr. *murmex*, ant). A genus of Ants.
- Nareda*. A genus of Nemertean worms: one of the smooth round worms.
- Narthecium*. The Bog-asphodel; a genus of the Lily family.
- Nardosmia*. Sweet Coltsfoot; a genus of the Composite family.
- Nassa*. A genus of Sea-shells.
- Natatorial*. Noting a Swimming-bird.
- Natica*. A genus of Sea-shells.
- Navicula* (L. diminutive of *navis*, a ship). A genus of Diatoms.
- Neocarsariensis*. Relating to New Jersey.
- Nemertean*, Nematoid. Relating to *nemertes*, a smooth round worm, lower than, but allied to the Earth-worm.
- Nephroma*. A genus of Plants.
- Nereis*. A Sea-nymph; a genus of worms.
- Neuroptera* (Gr. *neuron*, nerve, *pteron*, wing). The veiny-winged insects; Dragon-flies, Ephemera, etc.
- Nitschia*. A genus of Diatoms.
- Noctilucae* (Gr. *nux*, night, *luke*, light). A genus of phosphorescent protozoa.
- Noctuide*. A family of Moths; from the typical genus *Noctua*.
- Notonecta* (Gr. *notos*, back, *nektois*, swimming). A genus of aquatic Hemipters, which swim on their back.
- Notodontide*. A group of Moths belonging to the Bombycidae.
- Notommata*. A genus of Rotifera.
- Nymphæaceae*. The family of Water-lilies.
- Nyssonide* (Gr. *nusso*, to sting). A family of Wasps, so called from the typical genus *Nysson*.
- Oedogonium*. A genus of Confervæ.
- Oldenlandia*. The Houstonia, Innocence, Bluets. A genus of the Madder family.
- Onagraceae*. The Evening Primrose family.
- Onoclea*. The Sensitive Fern.
- Operculum* (L. a door). The horny piece filling up the aperture of the shell after the animal has withdrawn.
- Ophiuride*. The Sand-stars; a family of Echinoderms.
- Ophrys*. An orchid.
- Ophthalmic*. Relating to the eye.
- Orbulina* (L. diminutive of *Orbs*, a sphere). A genus of Foraminiferous shells.
- Orobanche*. The Squaw-root, the Cancer-root. A genus of the Broomrape family.
- Orthis* (Gr. *orthis*, straight). A genus of fossil Brachiopod shells.
- Orthoptera* (Gr. *orthis*, straight, *pteron*, wing). The straight-winged Insects. The Grasshoppers, etc.
- Osmia* (Gr. *osme*, odor). The Mason-bee.
- Osmosis*. The passage of fluids through membranes.
- Otodus*. A genus of Fishes.
- Oxalis*. The Wood-sorrel; a genus of the Oxalidaceae, or Wood-sorrel family.
- Pabulum* (L. for food).
- Pachydermata* (Gr. *pachus*, thick, *derma*, skin). The thick-skinned mammals, Elephants, swine, etc.
- Paleontologist*. The student of fossils.
- Paleozoic* (Gr. *palaiois*, ancient, *zoön*, animal-life). Applied to the oldest Fossiliferous rocks.
- Paleoniscus*. A genus of Fossil fishes.
- Palmipsect*. Parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another.
- Paludina* (L. *palus*, a swamp). A genus of fresh-water Shells.
- Panorpinæ* (Panorpidæ). A neuropterous family; so named from the typical genus *Panorpa*.
- Paradoxides* (Gr. *paradoxos*, paradoxical). One of the oldest genera of Trilobites.
- Parenchyma*. The soft cellular tissue of plants, like the green pulp of leaves.
- Parnassiaceae*. The Parnassia family of plants.
- Passiflora*. The Passion-flower.
- Patersonite*. A mineral named after Paterson, a mineralogist.
- Pathological*. Relating to diseased parts of animals.
- Paullinia*. The Guarana plant.
- Pecopteris*. A genus of Ferns.
- Pediculus*. The Louse; a genus of bugs, Hemiptera.
- Pelage*. Fur, hair, skin of a wild beast.
- Pellaea*. The Cliff-brake.
- Pelopæus*. A genus of Mud-wasps.
- Penicillium*. A genus of microscopic Fungi.
- Pentacrinus* (Gr. *pentas*, five, *crinos*). A genus of Crinoids.
- Pentandrous*. Having five stamens.
- Penthorum*. Ditch-stone crop. A genus of the Saxifrage family.
- Pentremites*. A genus of Crinoids.
- Periphery*. The circumference of a circle.
- Peripheral*. Relating to Periphery.
- Perlina* (Perlida). A family of Neuroptera.
- Perrman*. The name of a geological formation.
- Petaloid*. Petal-like.
- Phænogamous*. Relating to the Phanerogams, or Flowering-plants.
- Phalanges*. The Finger-bones.
- Philampelus*. A genus of Hawk-moths.
- Phleum*. A genus of Grasses.

- Phymata* (Gr. *phumatoō*, to swell). A genus of Hemiptera.
- Phytocoris* (Gr. *phuton*, plant, *koris*, bug). A genus of Hemiptera.
- Physa*. A genus of Fresh-water Snails.
- Picus*. A genus of Woodpeckers.
- Pieris*. A genus of Butterflies.
- Pinus*. The Pine-tree.
- Pinnularia* (L. diminutive of *pinna*, a wing). A genus of Diatoms.
- Pisum*. The Pea.
- Placental*. Relating to the placenta.
- Platanthera*. The False-orchis; a genus of the Orchis family.
- Platycrinus* (Gr. *platus*, broad, *krinos*, lily). A genus of Crinoids.
- Pleurobrachia* (Gr. *pleuros*, many, *brachion*, arm.) A genus of Jelly-fishes.
- Pleistocene* (Gr. *pleistos*, most, *kainos*, new). The newest strata of the Tertiary, or beginning of the present or Historic period. The Quarternary Epoch.
- Pliocene* (Gr. *pleion*, more, *kainos*, new). The newer tertiary, or third subdivision of the Tertiary.
- Pleurosigma*. A genus of Diatoms.
- Plumule*. The little bud, or first shoot of a germinating plantlet above the Cotyledons.
- Pocillopora*. A genus of Corals.
- Podophyllum*. The May-apple, Mandrake. A genus of the Barberry family.
- Podosira*. A genus of Diatoms.
- Polemonium*. The Greek Valerian.
- Poliophtila*. A genus of Fly-catchers.
- Polycystina* (Gr. *polus*, many, *custis*, cyst, sa.). Minute rhizopods bearing a silicious shell, ornamented with spines.
- Polygamous*. Having some perfect and some separated flowers, on the same or on different individuals, as the Red Maple.
- Polypes*, Polyyps (Gr. *Polypus*). The Sea-anemonies, etc.; a class of Radiate animals.
- Polypodium*. A Fern. Polypody.
- Polyzoön* (Gr. *polus*, many, *zoön*, animal). A class of Mollusca.
- Pompilus*. A genus of Sand-wasps.
- Porites*. A genus of Corals.
- Portulacaceous*. Relating to Portulaca.
- The Purselane.
- Potamogeton*. The Pond-weed.
- Primordial*. Earliest.
- Prodrome*. Forerunner.
- Productus*. A genus of fossil Brachiopods.
- Pronated*, Pronation. To turn the palm downward.
- Protoplasm*. The soft nitrogenous lining or contents of cells.
- Protozoa* (Gr. *protos*, first, *zoön*, animal). The simplest form of animal life, forming the fifth sub-kingdom of animals. The Sponge, Amœba.
- Psocina*, Psocidæ. The Neuropterous family, so called from *Psocus*.
- Pteromalæ*, Pteromalus. A genus of Chalcids.
- Pteropods* (Gr. *pteron*, wing, *pous*, feet). A group of pelagic gasteropodous mollusca, moving by wing-like expansions placed near the head.
- Pulmonates*. Breathing by lungs; applied to the air-breathing Snails.
- Pupa*. The Chrysalis, aurelia, or second stage in the transformation of insects.
- Putorius*. The Weasel.
- Pulvinulina*. A genus of Foraminifera.
- Pyrrharctia* (Gr. *pyrrhus*, red, *arctia*). A genus of Bombycidæ.
- Pyrula*. A genus of gasteropod shells.
- Quarternary*. The latest, or post-tertiary geological period, merging into the historic period.
- Quercus*. The genus of Oaks.
- Racemes*. A flower cluster, with one-flowered pedicels along the sides of a general peduncle, or stem.
- Radicle*. The stem part of the embryo, the lower end of which forms the root.
- Ranatra* (Gr. *ranter*, waterman). A genus of aquatic hemiptera.
- Raphanus*. The Radish.
- Reduvius*. A genus of Hemipterous insects.
- Reticulation*. Net-work.
- Rhizodus* (Gr. *rhiza*, root, *odos*, tooth). A genus of fossil fishes.
- Rhombic*. Like a rhomb.
- Rotifera* (L. *rota*, wheel, *fero*, to bear). The Wheel-animalcules; a group referred to the Crustacea, and also the Worms.
- Rubiaceæ*. The Madder family.
- Sarcoide* (Gr. *sarx*, flesh, *derma*, skin). The jelly-like substance composing the bodies of Protozoa, corresponding to the flesh of the higher animals.
- Sarcolemma*. The sheath enveloping the muscular fibrillæ (little fibres).
- Scapioocrinus*. A genus of Crinoids.
- Scelidosaurus*. A fossil reptile.
- Scoliidae*. A family of Wasps, so called from *Scolia*, the typical genus.
- Scoria*. Volcanic cinders.
- Secondaries*. Applied to the hind or second pair of wings of Lepidoptera.
- Selandria*. The Saw-fly; a genus of the Hymenopterous family Tenthredinidæ.
- Selenosporium*. A genus of minute fungi.
- Semipalmated*. Partially webbed.
- Septum*. A division.
- Sequoia*. The Redwood; a genus of Pines.
- Seriolaria*. A genus of Polyzoa.
- Sialidæ*, Sialina. A Neuropterous family, from *Sialis*, the typical genus.
- Sigmoid*. Like the letter S.
- Silurian*, from Silures; a race of ancient Welsh; applied to a geological formation.
- Skier*. A small island, islet.
- Spat*. The spawn of Shell-fish.
- Spermatozoa*, Spermatozoid. The male germ.
- Sphingidæ*. The family of Hawk-moths, from the genus Sphinx.

- Sphegidae*. The family of Sand-wasps; from the genus *Sphex*.
Sphyrapici. A group of Woodpeckers.
Sphyræna. A genus of Fishes.
Spirifer (L. *spira*, spire, *fero*, to bear). A genus of fossil Brachiopod shells.
Spiracles. The breathing-holes of insects, through which air is conveyed into the body.
Sporangium. Spore-case.
Spore. The seed of Ferns, Mosses.
Sporular. Relating to a spore or spore; a small spore.
Stauroneis (Gr. *stauros*, a cross, *neis*, a little boat). A genus of Diatoms.
Stelis. A genus of wild bees.
Sternite. The ventral piece forming the lower arch of the segment of an insect.
Stylet. A spine-like process, usually ending in a bristle.
Stylops. A genus of parasitic Beetles.
Supinate. To raise the palm upwards.
Surirella. A genus of Diatoms.
Syenite. Like granite, except that it contains hornblende instead of mica, as one of its three constituents.
Synchronize. To refer to the same age.
Synchronous. Of the same age.
Synedra. A genus of Diatoms.
Synthetic. Comprehensive; see p. 270.
- Tabulate*. Having a vertical row of plates.
Tachina. A genus of parasitic flies, like the House-fly.
Tarsus. The toe; in insects the terminal joint of the leg, divided into from two to five joints.
Tellurium. A metal.
Terebella. A genus of marine worms.
Terebratula (L. *terebra*, a gimblet). A genus of brachiopods.
Tergum. The "back" of insects; the upper part of the insect segment.
Tetrabranchiata. An order of Cephalopodous mollusca, such as the Nautilus, Ammonite, etc.
Tettigonia (Gr. *tettix*, cicada). A genus of Hemipterous insects.
Thalassicola (Gr. Sea-dweller). A group of gelatinous protozoa found floating in the sea.
Thecla. A genus of Butterflies.
Thomomys (Gr. *thomos*, heap, *mus*, mouse). A genus of Mice.
Thoracosaurus. A genus of fossil reptiles.
Tibia. The Shank-bone.
- Tipulidæ*. A Dipterous family; Daddy-long-legs.
Triassic. Relating to the Trias, or New-Red Sandstone formation.
Triceratium (Gr. *trias*, three, *keras*, horn). A genus of Diatoms.
Trilliaceæ. The Trillium family.
Trilobites. A group of extinct Crustacea allied to the Horse-shoe Crab, *Limulus*.
Trisetum. A genus of Grasses.
Tritonium (Gr. *triton*). A genus of marine shells.
- Ulna*. The larger and inner of the two bones of the fore-arm.
Umbels. An umbrella-like bunch of flowers.
Unionidæ. The Naiades; a family of fresh-water Mussels.
Urite. The abdominal sternum; (sternite.)
Utricle. A small, thin-walled, one-seeded fruit, as of Goosefoot.
- Vascular*. Relating to the blood-vessels.
Vesicular. Containing vesicles or cells.
Vespa. The Paper-wasp; a genus of the Vespidæ.
Vespertilio (L. *vesper*, evening). The Bat. A genus of the family Vespertilionidæ.
Vicia. The Vetch, Tare; a genus of the Pulse family.
Viola. The Violet.
Vitis. The Grape-vine.
Vitrina (L. *vitrea*, glassy). A genus of Land Snails.
Volvox (L. *volvo*). A genus of microscopic plants.
Vorticella (L. *vortex*). A genus of Protozoa.
- Wolfia*. A genus of the Duckweed family.
- Xanthidium* (*xanthion*, a burr). A genus of Desmids.
Xiphosura. A group of fossil Crustacea, allied to the Horse-shoe Crab.
Xylophagous. Wood-devouring.
- Zeacrinus*. A genus of Crinoids.
Zeolitic. Relating to the Zeolite family of minerals.
Zonites. A genus of fossil Land Snails.
Zoospore (Gr. *zoön*, animal, *sporos*, seed). The male germ, or embryo of microscopic plants. See p. 224.